IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1-21 as provided below.

1. (currently amended) A device for controlling an absolute transmission time of a continuous transmission signal in a transmitting/receiving unit~~, in particular a transmission signal in a radio station, having~~comprising:

[[-]] a correction unit ~~(2) for production of~~ configured to produce an output data signal based on a received correction signal ~~(302)~~,

[[-]] a sequence control unit ~~(5), which is~~ connected downstream from the correction unit ~~(2)~~ and configured to produce[[s]] a working clock signal ~~(202)~~,

[[-]] a counter unit ~~(6), which is~~ electrically connected to the sequence control unit ~~(5)~~ and configured to use[[s]] the working clock signal ~~(202)~~ from the sequence control unit ~~(5)~~ to generate an internal actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~, and ~~having~~

[[-]] a control device ~~(1), which compares~~ configured to compare the internal actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~ with an external nominal transmission time signal ~~(101), which is received from the transmitting/receiving unit,~~ to produce [[a]] the correction signal ~~(103)~~, and further configured to transmit[[s]] ~~this~~ the correction signal ~~(103)~~ to the correction unit ~~(2)~~ in order to correct the actual transmission time associated with the output data signal.

2. (currently amended) The device as claimed in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the control device ~~(1) has~~ comprises a comparator unit ~~(12), in particular a comparator, which compares~~ configured to compare the actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~ with the nominal transmission time signal ~~(101)~~, and produce[[s]] a difference signal ~~(102)~~ from ~~the~~ a discrepancy between ~~the~~ two transmission times associated with the actual and nominal transmission time signals.

3. (currently amended) The device as claimed in claim 2, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the control device ~~(1) has~~ comprises a control unit ~~(13), in particular a microprocessor, which is~~ connected downstream from the comparator unit ~~(12)~~ and ~~uses a~~ configured to use the difference signal ~~(102), which is~~ generated by the comparator unit ~~(12)~~ from the comparison of the actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~ with the nominal transmission time signal ~~(101)~~, to produce the correction signal ~~(103)~~.

4. (currently amended) The device as claimed in ~~one of claims 2 or 3, characterized in that~~ claim 2, wherein the control device ~~(1) has~~ comprises a time control unit ~~(11) which is~~ connected upstream of the comparator unit ~~(12)~~ and configured to transmit[[s]] the external nominal transmission time signal ~~(101)~~ to the comparator unit ~~(12)~~.

5. (currently amended) The device as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in that~~ claim 1, wherein the correction unit ~~(2) is~~ comprises a fractional sampling rate converter unit ~~(2)~~ with a variable conversion ratio.

6. (currently amended) The device as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized by~~ claim 1, further comprising a signal processing unit ~~(3) for production of~~ configured to produce an input data signal ~~(204), which unit is~~ connected downstream from the counter unit ~~6~~ and from the sequence control unit ~~(5)~~, and ~~is~~ connected upstream of the sampling rate converter unit ~~(2)~~.

7. (currently amended) The device as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized by~~ claim 1, further comprising a D/A converter ~~(7), which is~~ connected downstream from the sampling rate converter unit ~~(2)~~ and ~~produces~~ configured to produce an analog transmission signal ~~(303)~~ as a function of the output data signal ~~(302)~~ and of a sampling clock signal ~~(301)~~ from a sampling clock source ~~(4)~~.

8. (currently amended) The device as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, characterized in that~~ claim 1, wherein the transmitting/receiving station ~~is~~ comprises a mobile station which~~, in particular,~~ supports one of the standards UMTS or GSM

9. (currently amended) A method for controlling the transmission time of a continuous transmission signal in a transmitting/receiving unit, comprising: ~~in particular a transmission signal in a radio station, which has the following steps:~~

a) ~~production of~~ producing an internal actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~ in the transmitting/receiving unit, containing information about ~~the~~ an actual transmission time,

b) ~~comparison of~~ comparing the internal actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~ with an external nominal transmission time signal ~~(101)~~ which is received ~~from~~ at the transmitting/receiving unit and which contains information about a nominal transmission time,

c) ~~production of~~ producing a difference signal ~~(102)~~ in the transmitting/receiving unit, which contains information about ~~the~~ a discrepancy ~~(Tdiff)~~ between the two transmission times associated with the actual and nominal transmission time signals, and

d) ~~wherein~~ correcting the actual transmission time ~~is corrected~~ in the transmitting/receiving unit such that the discrepancy ~~(Tdiff)~~ between the two transmission times, contained in the difference signal ~~(102)~~, is minimized, wherein the correction is carried out independently of ~~the~~ a defined clock period of the ~~basic radio system~~transmitting/receiving unit, and wherein a ~~the~~ time period for the correction is set variably therein, ~~characterized in that~~ and wherein the time duration of the correction is set by ~~the~~ a value of the conversion ratio of a fractional sampling ~~rate converter unit 2~~ of an input data signal, and of ~~the~~ a time duration for which this conversion ratio is activated.

10. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 9, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the discrepancy ~~of (Tdiff)~~ between the transmission times is minimized such that ~~an~~ the input data signal ~~(204)~~ is compressed or extended in time.

11. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 10, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the input data signal ~~(204)~~ is compressed or ~~stretched~~ extended in time by reducing or increasing the conversion ratio of the fractional sampling performed on the input data signal~~rate converter unit (2)~~.

12. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein correcting the actual transmission time comprises applying a correction signal ~~(103) is applied to the~~ to a fractional sampling rate converter unit ~~(2) and is used~~ to change the conversion ratio associated therewith such that the conversion ratio is set either to a value which is predetermined and fixed for a steady-state system, or to a value which corresponds to the extension or compression of the ~~transmission~~ input data signal ~~(204)~~.

13. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 12, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the correction signal ~~(103)~~ contains, as information, ~~the~~ a value to which the conversion ratio is changed, ~~the~~ a time period for which the changed conversion ratio is used, and ~~the~~ a time at which the changed conversion ratio is activated.

14. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 13, ~~characterized in that after undershooting~~ further comprising deactivating the correction signal if the time discrepancy is less than a threshold value, ~~for the time discrepancy (Tdiff) determined between the two transmission times, the correction signal (103) is deactivated,~~ and setting the conversion ratio ~~is set~~ to ~~the~~ a value defined for the steady state.

15. (currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of claims 10 to 14, characterized in that~~ claim 10, wherein the input data signal ~~(204)~~ is compressed or ~~stretched~~ extended in time such that no information is removed from or added to the input data signal ~~(204)~~.

16. (currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of claims 9 to 15, characterized in that~~ claim 9, wherein the actual transmission time is corrected over various clock domains of the transmitting/receiving unit, which have different or identical clock durations, and the external nominal transmission time signal ~~(101)~~ is generated in a clock domain which is different to the clock domain which is clocked by the working clock ~~(202)~~, and which is not ~~necessarily in synchronism with this clock domain~~ synchronous therewith.

17. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 16, ~~characterized in that the sampling rate converter unit 2 produces~~ further comprising producing a control signal ~~(201)~~ by means of which the working clock ~~(202)~~ in the transmitting/receiving unit is controlled~~, in particular a signal processing unit (3) which produces the input data signal (204)~~.

18. (currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of claims 9 to 17, characterized in that the~~ claim 9, further comprising counting edges of a working clock signal ~~(202) are counted by means of a counter unit 4~~ in order to determine the actual transmission time.

19. (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 18, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the actual transmission time signal ~~(203)~~ is produced ~~by the counter unit (4), and the count of the counter unit (4) is determined as the~~ based on the determined actual transmission time.

20. (currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of claims 18 or 19, characterized in that the counter unit (6) is~~ claim 18, further comprising resetting periodically ~~and, in particular, is reset~~ the counting when the transmitting/receiving unit is in the steady state, with ~~the~~ a period duration of the nominal transmission time signal ~~(101)~~.

21. (currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of claims 9 to 20, characterized in that~~ claim 9, wherein the transmitting/receiving unit ~~is~~ comprises a mobile station, and supports a UMTS or GSM mobile radio standard~~, in particular the UMTS or GSM~~.